

ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. 1.

TUCSON, PIMA CO., A. T., SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1871.

No. 37.

Professional Cards, Advs., Etc.

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Will practice in all the courts of
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[District Attorney for Pima county, and
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SOUTHERN
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Company.

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Mines, where they connect with Coaches

For All Parts of New Mexico, Texas,
Chihuahua and Eastern States.

Particular Attention paid to carry-
ing Express Matter, and comfort of Pass-
engers. Office at Lasinsky & Co.'s store,
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NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS THAT ARE INDEBT-
ed to me, are requested to

COME DOWN WITH THE CASH,
before the first day of July, 1871, as after
that date, all bills will be put into the
hands of the Sheriff.

WILLIAM KING,
341f Colorado Hotel, Arizona City.

The Arizona Citizen

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Lieutenant Royal E. Whitman.

As this officer signalized his entry
into Tucson by a round of beastly
drunkenness and dishonorable gam-
bling citizens were warranted in look-
ing upon him as a disgrace to the
United States service and unfit to pos-
sess official power, more especially
when that power immediately affected
the lives and property of the people.
As an officer, he commands our atten-
tion as a journalist; as a citizen, he
would hardly have sufficient deference
paid to him in Police Courts to be
dubbed John Doe or Richard Roe.
Our readers are quite familiar with
this man's play with the Indians, but
they will know still more.

In one of his official reports touch-
ing the Grant massacre, dated April
30th, Lieutenant Whitman states that
he received Captain Dunn's dispatch
"a little before 8 o'clock A. M.," and
that he "immediately sent a party to
the Indian camp."

Now, Whitman, we are prepared to
prove that you at first expressed a dis-
belief that Captain Dunn's dispatch
represented a real truth, and that you
deliberated on it for at least one hour
before you "sent a party to the In-
dian camp." Did Dunn's hastily sent,
frank and curt dispatch require an
hour's deliberation for you to compre-
hend it? or were you a coward? or
were you anxious the deed should be
committed so you could increase your
railling and slandering of citizens?
We have a statement in our posses-
sion to the effect that on one occasion
at least Whitman gave a party of In-
dians liquor at his own quarters, and
we are confident the statement can be
proven to the satisfaction of any just
Court and jury. If he violated law
in this particular, may he not have
done so in many others?

We are informed, and we believe
our information to be correct, that by
Whitman's verbal orders—in the ab-
sence of Captain Stanwood—Indians
were allowed all liberties about camp,
even to entering apartments of the
troops, examining and disarranging
their effects, etc. One man was
obliged to chain cross dogs at his
door to keep the Indians away, as
Whitman had given orders to sentries
when on post duty at night, not to
challenge Indians. We are advised
that on the way to the slaughter
ground, a soldier was dismounted by
Whitman and an Indian placed on the
horse and permitted to ride into the
mountains; that two buck Indians
were mounted on two quartermaster's
animals, escorted nine miles distant
by two soldiers, the latter returning
when the Indians directed, and said
Indians continued on into the mount-
ains.

We might inquire whether there
was filth made by Indians in Whit-
man's quarters, which his soldier
servant refused to clean out? We
might still further ask if Whitman
told the Indians they were his "dear-
est friends," and if so, why? We
understand that "he does not curse the
soldiers much," and we may inquire

how much? and quote the Twenty-
fourth Article of War. We may in-
quire whether under the Third or any
other Article of War, Lieutenant
Royal E. Whitman is authorized or
justified in speaking of any people as
"the G—d—d citizens of Tucson?"
Suppose the investigation Whitman
seems anxious for, should be made
and would lead to his indictment be-
fore a Grand Jury, and show him to be
an unfit officer, a falsifier, an excessive
drinker, a gambler, and a violator of
the Articles of War, would it be our
fault, or would any injustice or dis-
credit be done the public service?
And suppose we continue our in-
vestigations of Whitman in other re-
spects?

Agricultural Lands in Arizona.

Certain of Stoneman's defenders and
libelers of the citizens declare again and
again that Arizona is a desert waste,
fit for neither man nor beast, and
neither could nor would reside here
after the military were taken away.
Such craven libelers are expected to as
grossly misrepresent the value of the
Territory as they do the people who
are determined to occupy it.

Now we know there are millions
upon millions of as good agricultural
lands in Arizona as the best in Illi-
nois, and from the trust of informa-
tion, we are as well convinced that
there are many millions of as rich
lands of which we have no personal
knowledge. There are surveyed on
Gila and Salt rivers forty-six town-
ships, over one half of which is first
rate agricultural land, and the fine
crops just harvested are the proof.
At Gila Bend, where travelers gen-
erally say there may be a few thou-
sand acres of passable soil, we know
there are over 120,000 acres of rich
land surveyed and ready for pre-
emption. Some of this land can be ir-
rigated cheaply, and all of it easily
at some expense. The Gila Ditch
Company are pushing forward work
on a canal that will irrigate many
thousand acres, and they will com-
plete it with little or no cash on hand.
When once done, crops in that locality
are assured each year. Within a few
miles on the Gila at this point, are
over 120,000 acres of fine land. About
Sanford and Florence there is a much
broader area of like lands. The Gila
river is about 500 miles long in Ari-
zona, and at many points there are
from 50,000 to 100,000 acres of the
richest soils with abundance of water
at hand. There is probably a half
million acres near Arizona City.
There are millions of acres of the
choicest corn, barley and wheat lands
in the many valleys about Prescott,
and they are well watered, with a
good quality of timber adjacent and
in abundance. The Santa Cruz valley
stretches almost from the Gila to So-
nora, and contains over half a mil-
lion acres, considerable of which has
produced crops for one hundred years,
and the soil is wonderfully productive
at this day—a crop of barley or wheat
and corn being produced on the same
lots each year. The Sonoita valley
forms a junction at Calabasas with
the Santa Cruz, and embraces many
thousand acres of superior soils. The
San Pedro valley is over one hundred
miles in length and unquestionably
covers a million or more acres of good
land. The Little and Main Colorado,
Verde and other streams flow through
the best of lands. All and more than
we have mentioned are susceptible of
irrigation without artesian wells. It
is almost certain that the grazing
lands, which are not excelled in Amer-
ica cover over 40,000,000 acres.

This brief reference to Arizona
lands will introduce a series of articles
upon the subject.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to
meet, yesterday, Dr. James A. Mullan,
of San Francisco, who has recently
been appointed Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., and ordered to duty in Ari-
zona. Dr. Mullan, when we knew
him last, was connected with the San
Francisco press, and was known as
an able and hardworking journalist.
The Doctor leaves for Fort Yuma this
evening with Gen. Crook and party.
—[S. D. Union, 6.]

AN EXCELLENT ORDER.

Superintendent Pope, of New Mex-
ico, will please observe the following
instruction by General Crook, sent
throughout this Department, and which
will soon appear as a regular order:

Hereafter no officer in this Department
will make peace with or issue rations, ex-
cept when in close confinement, to any In-
dians in this Department, now hostile,
without authority from these headquarters
or higher authority.

The wisdom of this order is obvious
to every man possessed of a correct
idea of Indian war. Tom, Dick,
Harry, Royal, John and Pope must
not be permitted to make their Posts
recruiting stations for hostile Indians.
The unconfined Indian must not be
allowed to play peace and promote
war at the same time. Parts of hos-
tile bands must not be allowed free in-
tercourse with, and aid at, military
Posts, and have communication with
the remainder at war.

The purpose of this order is to com-
pel the families of warriors and the in-
firm ones to have homes in the mount-
ains, so as to enable the military to
strike the trail of the warriors going
to and from them—the only sure way
to find and compel them to fight. The
unwarranted action of Colonel Pope
has quite likely thwarted the plans of
General Crook, which ere many
months would have brought Cachees
to his last battle. He has relieved
Cachees of the dangerous duty of sup-
plying his warriors' families, and
made it almost impossible to catch
him. He and his band can now slip
around among and hide in the rocks
with the facility of sagebrush lizards.

No man understands the Indians or
his strength and weaknesses better
than General Crook, and the instruc-
tion we quote was the incipient step to
a lasting peace. Colonel Pope has no
right to meddle in Indian affairs in
this Department, and especially to
thwart the movements of the military.
If we understand the desire and in-
structions of the Administration, they
are that Indian Agents and Superin-
tendents shall confine their acts to
peaceable Indians on reserves, and the
military their acts to hostile Indians.
We trust that Pope will read up and
act accordingly.

Gen. Granger doing Good Work.

On the 28th ultimo, on the Staked
Plains, about fifty miles from Hub-
bell's Ranch, Captain Randlett, 8th
Cavalry, captured a pack train of
twenty-three burros loaded with
powder, lead, cloth, trinkets, etc., en
route to the Comanche country.
In obedience to orders, the animals
were killed and the property destroyed.
Twelve prisoners were captured,
one a Comanche squaw who was guid-
ing the train to the Comanche camp,
one a warrior, tribe unknown, and ten
Mexicans; the latter claim to be res-
idents of Santa Fé, San Miguel and
Mora.

On the following day, Capt. Rand-
lett captured five hundred and ten
head of cattle coming from the
Comanche country in charge of a
party of traders, all of whom but one
escaped. The prisoners and cattle
are now at Fort Bascom in charge of
the military authorities.

We trust that the good work may
go on until this nefarious trade is most
thoroughly broken up. It has long
been a disgrace to our Territory, and
the cause of untold loss and suffering
to the frontier settlers of Texas. Let
the troops be kept in the field, and
summary justice be meted out to all
traders found in the Indian country,
and in a short time they will find out
that the profits attending such unlaw-
ful expeditions will not compensate
for the risk incurred.—[New Mexican,
June 5.]

SCALPS AND AWARDS.—Lieutenant
Bourke informs us that a party of
Sonorans, about the middle of last
month, killed ten Apaches and took
two women prisoners. The affair oc-
curred near the line south of San
Pedro. The victors proceeded to Ures,
the Capital of Sonora, where they re-
ceived \$300 per head—according to
the contract of the State Government.

The Apache in Theory and in Reality.

Vincent Colyer, in an address before
the Peace Society meeting at the East
a few days since, drew a moving pic-
ture of the unhappy condition of
"the starved Apaches, of Arizona,
showing the wrongs those unhappy
people have suffered at the hands of
the settler, and their ardent desire to
live in peace and friendship with the
whites." A New York contemporary
naively remarks that "Mr. Colyer's
estimate of the Apache character,
differs apparently quite widely from
that of the white settlers of Arizona."
Quite likely!

To frontiersmen familiar with the
Apache character and history, Mr.
Colyer's touching picture of the poor
Apaches, so intensely anxious to live
on terms of peace and friendship with
their white neighbors, will appear
like a satire of the finest descrip-
tion. He sees in the Apache the
traditional good Indian of Cooper,
while the settlers of Arizona have
learned at a terrible cost to look upon
him from a practical standpoint, and
in a very different light. The Apa-
ches would appear to have had natu-
rally a large capacity for having been
"wronged and outraged." All Central
Arizona is dotted over with the ruins
of Aztec cities, villages and mining
camps, the inhabitants of which were
exterminated or driven southward into
the Valley of Mexico by the relentless
Apaches before Christopher Columbus
discovered America. The Spanish
maps of the date of the reigns of the
English queens, Anne and Elizabeth,
show the Apaches located there, just
where they are to-day, and their his-
tories show that they carried on the
same relentless warfare then upon all
their neighbors, white and red, that
they carry on to-day. Their nature
and their customs certainly have not
changed in the last three hundred
years, and we must look deeper than
Vincent Colyer for the causes which
have made them for all time Ishmael-
ites, outcasts and pariahs in the world.
The settlers of Arizona are not imma-
culate; they are simply human,
and we know that they are not always
right, but they merely succeeded to a
quarrel with all mankind, begun by
the Apaches before the first European
set foot on the continent, and whether
they will or no, must in self defence
fight it out to the bitter end.—[San
Francisco Bulletin.]

Another Enemy of the People.

Under the caption of "A Border
Outrage," we find the following
defence of thieving and murdering
savages. We have sufficiently com-
mented on the subject in hand, to have
our readers familiar with the false-
hoods in the annexed. We want to
preserve such specimens, therefore
give it a place.

To the Editor of the Army and
Navy Journal.—Sir: I think that
Justice and humanity require that the
particulars of an outrage perpetrated
by the citizens of Tucson, Arizona
Territory, upon a band of friendly
Indians residing in the neighborhood
of this post, and under the protection
of the United States, be laid before
the public. Notwithstanding the well-
known fact that these Indians had
been peaceable for over two months,
they were attacked at daybreak on the
30th of April, and some sixty-five of
their number killed and thirty-five
taken prisoners; of the number killed,
all but eight were women and children.
The remnant who escaped have nearly
all come in to camp from the moun-
tains, where they fled for safety. They
express themselves satisfied that we
knew nothing of the affair until it was
too late to help them, and only ask for
protection and military aid towards
the recovery of their captives. I feel
no hesitation in denouncing the whole
affair as an insult to the Govern-
ment, whose honor was pledged for
the safety of the se people, and a most
cowardly and brutal murder.

C. B. BRIERLY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
CAMP GRANT, ARIZONA.

The great American bummer and
slanderer, Sylvester Mowry, has been
heard from at a Club room in New
York. Some pretty good men don't
hesitate to say that his exit from the
Pacific Club, at San Francisco, partook
more of the forcible than compli-
mentary. He is very bad clay.